



BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

## Medical Officer of Health

1934

Including the report of the  
Chief Sanitary Inspector

66670



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Chief Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
TALBOT ROAD,  
STRETFORD.

*September, 1935.*



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# Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

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## **Medical Officer of Health:**

E. H. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H,

## **Assistant Medical Officer of Health:**

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H,

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector; Cleansing Superintendent; Hackney Coach Inspector; Inspector under the Petroleum Acts; Inspector under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.**

S. MASSEY, C.R.S.I., M.INST.P.C.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.

## **Assistant Inspectors:**

T. E. BOWKER, C.R.S.I.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.

H. WRIGLEY, C.S.I.B., A.M.INST.P.C.

A. GILLIBRAND, C.S.I.B.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.

W. H. TOMLINSON, C.S.I.B.  
Miss E. McGARVIE, C.R.S.I.

## **Meat Inspector:**

A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

---

### **Health Visitors:**

Mrs. S. RIDGWAY,  
Certified Midwife.

Miss E. M. COOMBES,  
S.R.N.,\*  
Certified Midwife.

Miss A. MILNE, S.R.N.,\*  
Cert. Sanitary Inspector.  
Certified Health Visitor.  
Certified Midwife.

Miss G. HAMMOND, S.R.N.,\*  
Certified Health Visitor.  
Certified Midwife.

\* Also employed as School Nurses.

### **Chief Clerk:**

STEPHEN DUNCAN, C.R.S.I.

---

## **OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE) OFFICERS.**

Dental Surgeon (part time) :

GEO. FURNISS, L.D.S.,  
L.M.S.S.A.

Ophthalmic Surgeon  
(part time) :

H. V. WHITE, M.C., M.D.

Aural Surgeon (part time) :

E. S. BURT HAMILTON,  
M.C., M.B., Ch.B.,  
F.R.C.S.Ed.

Consultant Orthopædic  
Surgeon :

HARRY PLATT, M.D.,  
M.S., F.R.C.S.

Consultant Obstetrician :

C. P. BRENTNALL, M.C.,  
M.B.

Consultant Pathologist :

C. E. JENKINS, M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P.

# **LADIES' VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

---

**Patron:**

The Mayoress of Stretford (Mrs F. W. BATES).

**President:**

Councillor Mrs. BAGLEY.

**Vice-Presidents:**

Councillor Mrs. STANDRING and Dr. KNIGHT.

**Chairman:**

Mrs. KERSHAW.

**Vice-Chairman:**

Mrs. BOWKER.

**Hon. Secretary:**

Mrs. ROHLEDER.

**Hon. Treasurer:**

Miss RADCLIFFE.

Mrs. AYRES

Mrs. HICKS

Mrs. BALLINGHALL

Mrs. HOLCROFT

Mrs. BARLOW

Miss HOLT

Mrs. BAXTER

Nurse MILNE

Mrs. BOWKER (Jnr.)

† Mrs. A. NICHOLL

Mrs. CATTERALL

Mrs. NICOLL

Nurse COOMBES

Nurse RIDGWAY

Mrs. DEAN

Mrs. ROWE

Mrs. GELDART

Mrs. THORPE

Miss GELDART

Mrs. WOODS

Nurse HAMMOND

Mrs. WRIGHT

Mrs. HARPER

Mrs. YOUNG

† Left the district during 1934.

See Report on page 69.

SECTION I  
STATISTICAL TABLES



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR

1934.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY—continued.

<b>Infantile Death Rate</b> —per thousand live births	...	41
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth	{	1
	from Sepsis	...
	,, other causes	1
<b>Maternal Mortality Rate</b> —per thousand live births	2.59	
,, „ „ „ total (live and still) births	...	2.48
Respiratory Diseases Death Rate (other than Tuberculosis)—per thousand population	...	1.33
Influenza Death Rate—per thousand population	...	0.06
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate—per thousand population	...	0.58
Other Tuberculous Diseases Death Rate—per thousand population	...	0.17
Cancer Death Rate—per thousand population	...	1.35
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Sickness Rate—per thousand population	...	7.06
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	1
,, „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	1
,, „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	2

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 58,460 as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1934.

TABLE I.  
TABLE OF WARDS, ACREAGE, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION,  
BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE.

WARD.	ACREAGE	POPULA- TION	PERSONS PER ACRE	BIRTH RATE			DEATH RATE			Infant Mortality per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
				1934	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Stretford	...	648½	8744	13·5	12·0	11·5	12·3	9·8	19	39	
Longford	...	455	4462	9·8	11·2	16·5	9·1	10·7	19	13	
Talbot N.	...	380	6267	16·4	9·9	12·4	14·0	7·6	49	38	
Talbot S.	...	370	8156	22·0	11·5	12·6	7·7	9·0	54	19	
Trafford	...	216	9932	45·9	10·2	9·4	9·6	11·8	10	42	
Cornbrook	...	207½	4550	21·9	15·6	14·9	18·8	15·1	100	73	
Clifford	...	85½	8400	98·7	13·1	9·5	12·8	12·9	64	50	
Park A.	...	608½	3007	4·9	17·9	22·2	17·3	8·9	11	74	
Park B.	...	561	4942	8·8	14·3	20·7	8·0	9·7	86	78	
The whole District		3532	58460	16·5	12·3	13·1	11·6	11·7	46	41	

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS REGISTERED  
DURING 1934.

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.						Deaths in Localities at all ages.							Deaths in Public Institutions.					
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2 years.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 years & upw'ds.	Stretford Ward.	Longford Ward.	Talbot North Ward	Talbot South Ward	Trafford Ward.	Cornbrook Ward.	Clifford Ward.	Park "A" Ward.	Park "B" Ward.	
Enteric Fever ... ...																			
Small Pox ... ...																			
Measles ... ...	I	I												I					
Scarlet Fever ... ...	I			I														I	
Whooping Cough ... ...	I	I								I									
Diphtheria and Croup ...	5			5						I	I	I			I		I	2	
Influenza ... ...	4	I								2	I	I	I	2				I	1
Erysipelas ... ...																			
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ...	34		1	5	13	13	2	6	2	I	I	7	4	6	4	3	7		
Encephalitis Lethargica	3			I	2			I		I						I	1		
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ...	10		5	I		2	2	2	2			3		I	2			3	
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ...	79			2	34	43	13	2	9	8	17	11	8	4	7	24			
Rheumatic Fever ... ...																			
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	38			2	7	29	7	2	4	3	11	4	3	2	2				
Organic Heart Disease ...	142	2			4	40	96	21	11	12	22	27	14	26	1	8	54		
Bronchitis ... ...	21	I				3	17	I	I	I	2	4	2	5	3	2	7		
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	50	6	I	3	2	2	8	18	10	5	5	2	4	17	6	6	2	3	30
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ... ...	7				I	I	5	I		2		4					4		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	I	I							I				I			I		
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	4			I	3			I	I			2					I		
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ...																			
Senility ... ...	36							36	9	2	2	3	5	2	4	5	4	26	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ...	17			2	5	4	6	2	2	1	2	2	1	4	I	2	7		
Puerperal Sepsis ... ...	I				I					I							I	1	
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	I				I						I								
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth ...	16	16						I	I	I	I	3	2	3		5	7		
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide ... ...	27	I		I	3	6	8	3	5	I	4	8		5	7	I	I	12	
Suicides ... ...	5					2	3		2			I	I	I					
Other Defined Diseases ...	120	3		2	I	I	I	14	99	10	15	9	14	12	17	33	2	8	72
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown ... ...	I					I		I											
All Causes ... ...	626	32	3	9	15	17	52	147	351	86	48	47	74	118	69	109	27	48	260

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar General is 626. (See Table II.).

388 deaths were registered in the district during the year, including twenty-six deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas; 264 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was therefore 626. Of this number 351 (or 55.9 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of sixty-five years.

The Infant Mortality figures for the year 1934 were again remarkable. In no fewer than four months (May, July, September and November) no deaths of infants under one year of age were recorded. For the second year in succession the Infant Mortality rate has fallen below 50 and, as compared with the rate of 59 for England and Wales, Stretford's Infant Mortality rate of 41 is encouraging.

Further comments will be found on Page 66 in the Section of the report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

TABLE III.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LIFE STATISTICS, 1934.

		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.						Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality Rate	
Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		All Causes		Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		Small-pox		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	Live Births	Still Births								Diphtheria	Influenza
England and Wales...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000- to 50,000 at Census 1931) ... ... ...	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42
London ... ... ...	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56
STRETFORD ... ...	13.1	0.62	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.54	2.59
											2.48

SECTION II  
GENERAL



## **NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

There has been no change in the natural conditions as detailed in previous reports. Reference has been made in the report for 1933 to the changing social conditions, especially in the Old Trafford area, due to immigration to "farmed" houses.

There is no particular occupation exercising influence on the public health, and there have been no cases of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy during the past year.

There has been no serious rise in unemployment figures, the approximate percentage of the population over eighteen years of age *wholly* unemployed in 1934 (as stated by the Ministry of Labour), being 5, as in the previous year.

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

### **Hospital Accommodation available—**

1. The Council has an agreement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board for the reception of cases of Smallpox into their Hospital. For this service the Council pays £200 per annum retention fee, and *actual* maintenance of patients sent in to the Hospital.
2. Other Infectious Diseases are admitted to the Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford, as accommodation is available, at a charge of £3. 15s. 0d. per week per patient. There is no Agreement and no retaining fee is paid.

3. There is no hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis in the district. The Lancashire County Council is the Authority for the treatment of patients suffering from this disease, the County Sanatoria being available for Stretford cases.

4. Eight maternity beds have been provided by the Trustees of the Stretford War Memorial Red Cross Public Nursing Service, at the Stretford Memorial Hospital, and the Council pays a retaining fee of £30 per bed in respect of six of these beds, plus maintenance fees at the rate of three guineas per week per bed occupied.

The Council also subsidises beds in the General Ward of the Stretford Memorial Hospital, which have been utilised with considerable advantage by Stretford residents.

Park Hospital, Davyhulme, in the adjoining Urban District of Urmston, which is controlled by the Lancashire County Council, offers facilities which are increasingly used by inhabitants of the Borough.

The Council subscribes to all the Manchester Hospitals and accommodation is available for Stretford residents.

There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers or illegitimate infants in the area.

The Galloway Home, situated in the district, is conducted by the Waifs' and Strays' Society (Church of England), for orphan, homeless and destitute girls.

The Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, and The Royal Schools for the Deaf, Old Trafford, are other well-known institutions in the district.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres—

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Sessions held</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Monday, 2 to 4-30 p.m. Thursday, 2 to 4-30 p.m.	Council.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park.	Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m.	
Public Hall, Stretford.	Wednesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m.	

### ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT CLINIC.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Monday, 5 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 9-30 a.m.	Council.

### SCHOOL CLINICS.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Monday, 9-30 to 12 a.m. Saturday, 9-30 to 12 a.m.	Stretford Education Committee.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park.	Monday, 2-30 to 4 p.m. Thursday, 9-30 to 12 a.m.	
Public Hall, Stretford.	Wednesday, 10 to 12 a.m.	

### REMEDIAL EXERCISES AND AFTER CARE CLINIC.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Tuesday and Friday, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m.	Stretford Education Committee.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

County Tuberculosis Dispensary, 14, Derbyshire Lane, Stretford.	Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Last Monday in each month, 6-30 p.m.	Lancashire County Council.

## Ambulance facilities—

(a) Infectious cases are removed in the motor ambulances of the Salford Corporation.

(b) Two motor ambulances belonging to the Council, garaged at the Cleansing Depot, are available day and night for the removal of cases of accident or sudden illness, and by arrangement for other cases requiring removal.

Statistical information as to the use and cost of the Ambulance service is given in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

### **Professional Nursing in the Home—**

(a) General.—The Stretford War Memorial Red Cross Public Nursing Service, instituted in 1922 as a War Memorial, provides the services of three whole-time nurses engaged in the district. Under the present arrangement three nurses are employed from the Hulme District Nurses' Home of the Manchester and Salford District Nursing Institution. The War Memorial Nursing Service pays the sum of £200 per annum for each of the three nurses. During the year 2065 patients were attended by this arrangement. The Council appoints three of the seven Trustees of the Nursing Service.

(b) For Infectious Diseases.—There is no organised provision for the home nursing of cases of infectious disease. Health Visitors are deputed to carry out such work in special cases, more particularly where hospital provision is for any reason not obtainable or not desirable.

### **Midwives—**

At December, 1934 there were 40 midwives registered as having given notice of intention to practice in the area. No midwife is employed or subsidised by the Borough Council or by the County Council. Detailed and statistical information relating to the administration of the Midwives' Act is given on pages 23, 77—82.

### **Registration of Nursing Homes—**

The Council is the Authority for the registration and inspection of nursing homes, including maternity homes, in the area. The inspection and supervision of the homes is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health personally.

During the year the Council removed one nursing home from the register. An application for exemption from registration in respect of the Stretford Memorial Hospital was granted. The number of homes on the register at December 31st was 11.

#### **Chemical Work—**

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council. Any special chemical examinations required are carried out either at the Laboratory of the County Analyst or at the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester.

#### **Co-ordination with other Medical Services—**

The work of the Public Health Department is not officially co-ordinated with the medical and ancillary services of National Health Insurance or of the Poor Law, but close co-operation is maintained with the Relieving Officer and with the Clerk to the Guardians' Committee, and with the officials of the Lancashire County Council at Davyhulme Park Hospital.

#### **Legislation in force—**

LOCAL ACTS.		Operative from
Stretford Tramways Act, 1899	... ... ...	9/8/1899
Stretford Urban District Council Act, 1904		15/8/1904
Stretford Urban District Council Act, 1919		15/8/1919

#### **LOCAL ORDERS.**

Stretford Urban District Council Electric Lighting Order, 1897	... ... ...	6/8/1897
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## GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	6/1/1891
Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890	6/1/1891
Public Libraries Act ... ... ... ...	4/7/1893
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907	28/8/1907
	(certain Secs., Parts 1-8).
Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 ... ...	23/12/1919
Public Health Act, 1925 ... ... ...	1/12/1925
	(certain Secs., Parts 2-5).

## BYE-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Streets and Buildings.

Prevention of Nuisances.

Hackney Carriages.

Slaughter-houses.

Nuisance—Removal of offensive or noxious matters.

Cleansing of Footways.

Removal of Refuse.

Cleansing of Privies, etc.

Common Lodging Houses.

Houses let in Lodgings. (Revised 11th December, 1934).

Regulation of Offensive Trades.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Regulations prescribed for securing proper Lighting and Ventilation of rooms under Sec. 18 (1) of Housing Act, 1925.

Regulation of Nursing Homes.

Clifford Ward Improvement (Housing) Bye-laws.

## PROPAGANDA.

Publicity on matters concerning health is a daily function of the Public Health Department. Every opportunity is taken to exhibit suitable posters from time to time. The Health and Cleanliness Council have supplied useful and interesting illustrative posters in addition to leaflets suitable for distribution to school children, scouts and girl guides, etc.

A variety of topics is covered by posters published by the Central Council for Health Education, and during the year the subjects included :

- “Drink More Milk.”
- “The British Red Cross Society.”
- “The Anti-Noise League.”
- “Diet.”
- “Take care of your teeth.”
- “Smoke Abatement.”
- “Tuberculosis.”

In addition a selection of miscellaneous health propaganda posters have been shown.

Posters are displayed on the Notice Boards originally erected for the Empire Marketing Board at Old Trafford and Stretford. By arrangement with Metropolitan Vickers Ltd., posters are exhibited on three frames in the works yard during the winter months.

Literature is also periodically distributed to mothers attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, suitable subjects being selected with the co-operation of the Central Council for Health Education.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

### **Water—**

The domestic water supply for the whole district is obtained from the Manchester Corporation with the exception of two shallow wells which serve farm cottages on the outskirts of the district.

The quality of the water is good and the supply is constant to 16,174 dwelling-houses. There are no dwelling-houses supplied by stand pipe.

### **Drainage and Sewerage—**

All new drains are subjected to the hydraulic test at the time of laying. The smoke test is applied to old drains whenever desirable.

The sewers are controlled by the Highways Department and are periodically flushed from an 800 gallon tank.

### **Closet Accommodation—**

No. of Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Closets attached to these Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
„ „ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ „ Fresh-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,336
„ „ Moveable Ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,365
„ „ Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

The present housing shortage is responsible for the sub-letting of portions of many houses, creating conditions which constitute such premises as "houses let in lodgings."

During the year a special inspector has been engaged on investigating such houses. Special inspections were made in 122 instances and as a result 59 houses were found to be "let in lodgings" in such manner as to bring them within the scope of the Bye-laws. Conditions found before registration were generally unsatisfactory. As a result of the action taken in the remaining cases, conditions have been much improved. In seventeen houses the number of families have been reduced, thus rendering the houses outside the scope of the Bye-laws. In fourteen instances the principle tenant who was sub-letting has vacated the house. Some of these have reverted to single private residences. In other instances owners have carried out structural alterations to bring the houses up to Bye-law requirements. Further comments on this aspect of Housing are made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector on Page 95.

#### **Schools—**

The surroundings and general conditions of the schools are satisfactory. All the schools are visited periodically by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and any defects found are remedied; in the case of Council Schools by the Education Committee, and in the case of non-provided schools by the School Managers.

## HOUSING.

### 1.—General Observations as to Housing Conditions—

The general standard of houses is good, the prevalent type being a three-bedroomed house with parlour. The approximate ages and numbers of the houses are :—

600	houses	...	100	years old.
4,000	„	...	60—80	years old.
1,500	„	...	40	years old.
5,000	„	...	30	„
5,100	„	...	built within the last 30 years. (including 1,543 houses built by the Council since 1919).	

With the exception of houses erected 100 years ago, the average conditions are good. The defects found are chiefly open brickwork joints, and the absence of a damp-proof course, giving rise to dampness.

There has been no important change in the population of the district during 1934 but the number of inhabitants is apparently still increasing. 779 new houses have been erected by private enterprise.

The principal difficulty in the way of providing additional Council houses is that there is now very little land available within the Borough at a reasonable price for this purpose.

### 2.—Overcrowding—

According to the legal standard there is little evidence of overcrowding, but judged by the Registrar General's standard overcrowding in houses where sub-letting takes

place is considerable. In many instances families are living under very difficult conditions which the absence of a satisfactory legal standard makes it impossible to deal with.

A disturbing feature has been the number of houses, discovered by the district sanitary inspectors, to have been sub-let to many families. At the Old Trafford end of the district particularly, there is a considerable number of empty houses of such size that they cannot be let at rentals within the range of the average working-class family, and many of these are being deliberately farmed. The amenities afforded to individual families are grossly inadequate and the rents paid by the sub-tenants are out of all proportion to the accommodation. The greatest vigilance is necessary to detect these instances and there is reason to fear that many families are really living under overcrowded and unhealthy conditions. There is disquieting evidence also that an increasing number of houses are bug-infested.

The problem is a serious one and is certainly in some measure a result of the migration of families from outside the Borough. At the end of the year there was a waiting list of 1,300 for Council Houses.

### **3.—Fitness of Houses—**

No difficulties have been found in action required under the Public Health Acts or under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930. Several schemes are now in progress for dealing with blocks of insanitary property. All houses have an internal water supply provided by the Manchester Corporation.

At the end of the year under review there were fifty-five houses in the district where the sanitary accommodation, though adequate, was not within their own curtilage. There were also three houses with one water closet common to the three.

#### **4.—Bye-laws—**

The Bye-laws relating to "Houses let in lodgings" were remodelled during the year. New standards relating to separation of the sexes and overcrowding were set up as a result.

#### **5.—General Observations—**

Five houses have been closed as a result of informal action by the authority. In these cases owners have been notified and have given undertakings not to allow the house to be again used for human habitation. In one other instance the house was voluntarily demolished by the owner.

The programme submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1933 showed the following :—

No. of Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses to be demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of persons displaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
No. of Improvement Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses to be demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No of persons displaced—							
(a) by demolitions	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(b) to abate overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
No. of individually unfit houses for demolition	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
No. of persons to be displaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

With respect to the houses scheduled for inspection in the five year programme, the position is as follows :—

	Scheduled	Inspected
Clifford Ward areas	... ... ... ...	127 ... 97
Other areas and individually unfit houses	... ... ... ...	119 ... 61
Groups of houses and individually unfit houses inspected since formulation of 1930 programme		47

#### **HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1934.**

No. of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total	... ... ... ...	... ... ...	779
(i) By the Local Authority	... ... ...	...	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	... ... ...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	... ... ...	...	779

Houses converted into flats by the Local Authority ... ... ... ... ... ... —

No. of families so housed ... ... ... ... ... ... —

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—

(i) By the Local Authority	... ... ...	...	—
(ii) By other bodies or persons	... ... ...	...	—

#### **1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—**

(1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ... ... ...	...	184
Number of inspections made for the purpose		236	

(2) No. of dwelling-houses (included under (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	103
Number of inspections made for the purpose		138
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...   ...   ...   ...	5
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...   ...   ...   ...   ...	98

**2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice—**

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...   ...   ...   ...	81
--	-----------------------	----

**3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year—**

**A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—**

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	2
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :		
(a) By owners	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied      ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
- (a) By owners      ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    Nil.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners    Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made    ...    ...    ...    Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders    ...    ...    ...    Nil.

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit    ...    ...    Nil.

**Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,**  
**in connection with**  
**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

**Home Office Form 572.**

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the Borough Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office).

**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors  
 or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ... ... ...	272	8	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Work- shop Laundries) ... ... ...	168	6	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises) ...	322	2	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ... ...	<b>762</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>

**2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<b>*NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:</b>				
Want of cleanliness ...	18	18	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ... ...	3	3	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ...	30	29	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	9	6	2	—
insufficient	9	6	2	—
unsuitable	—	—	—	—
or defec- tive ...	11	9	—	—
not separ- ate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
<b>OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS:</b>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ... ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ...	1	1	1	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ... ... ... ...</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Sec. 108 of the Act.

## SECTION III.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply—

There are six farms within the District producing a total quantity of approximately 300 gallons of milk per day. It is estimated that a further 2,200 gallons per day is sold in the District by retailers receiving their supplies by rail or by road.

The administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, involves a very considerable amount of attention from the Staff of the Department.

Frequent and systematic visits are required to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness and proper care in the handling of utensils and bottles, particularly in washing and *sterilising* of bottles, cans and churns.

### REGISTRATION OF PURVEYORS OF MILK.

The following table shews the number of applications received, and the number granted in 1934, together with the number of purveyors on the register at December 31st, 1934.

Applications Received	Applica- tions Granted	No. of Notices to Shew Cause	Applica- tions granted after Notice to Shew Cause	Applica- tions Refused	Total Applica- tions Granted	Applica- tions With- drawn	Applica- tions in abey- ance at Dec. 31, 1934	On Register at Dec. 31, 1934	
Dairymen, i.e., Retail Purveyors of Milk with dairy premises ... ...	5	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	89
Retail Purveyors of Bottled Milk only ... ...	38	21	7	1	6	22	2	8	81
Retail Purveyors from premises outside District...	5	3	1	1	—	4	1	—	76
	48	26	9	2	7	28	4	9	246

### Bacteriological Examinations of milk samples—

The following is a summary of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examination during 1934:—

	Examined for Bacterial Count and B. Coli only	Examined for Bacterial Count B. Coli and Tubercle Bacilli	Examined for Tubercle Bacilli only.
Produced within the District	—	36	—
„ outside „ „	13	76	—
Total Samples examined	13	112	—
		125	

### RESULTS.

#### EXAMINATION FOR BACTERIAL COUNT.

BACTERIA PER 1 C.CM.	Produced in this District:	Produced outside this District.	TOTAL
Less than 1,000 Bacteria ...	—	1	1
1,000 to 5,000 „ ...	—	8	8
5,000 to 10,000 „ ...	3	10	13
10,000 to 20,000 „ ...	5	12	17
20,000 to 50,000 „ ...	6	15	21
50,000 to 100,000 „ ...	5	14	19
100,000 to 200,000 „ ...	9	12	21
200,000 to 500,000 „ ...	6	6	12
500,000 and over ... ...	2	11	13
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ... ...	36	89	125

#### EXAMINATION FOR B. COLI.

	BACILLUS COLI PRESENT IN			BACILLUS COLI ABSENT IN		
	1 CC.	$\frac{1}{10}$ CC.	$\frac{1}{100}$ CC.	1 CC.	$\frac{1}{10}$ CC.	$\frac{1}{100}$ CC.
36 Samples of Milk produced within the District ... ...	2	10	21	6	2	8
89 Samples of milk produced outside the District ... ...	7	15	53	11	7	17

## RESULTS—continued.

These figures include nineteen samples of graded milk, ten of which were below the standard required by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923:—

BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.M.	No. of Samples	BACILLUS COLI			
		Absent	Present in		
			1 CC.	1/10 CC.	1/100 CC.
<b>GRADE "A"—</b>					
Less than 1,000 Bacteria	1	—	—	1	—
1,000 to 5,000	3	1	1	—	1
5,000 to 10,000	4	1	—	—	3
10,000 to 20,000	2	—	—	—	2
20,000 to 50,000	1	—	—	1	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 200,000	1	—	—	—	1
200,000 to 500,000	1	—	—	—	1
Over 500,000	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	... ...	13	2	1	2
<b>PASTEURISED—</b>					
Less than 1,000 Bacteria	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 5,000	—	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	4	1	1	1	1
10,000 to 20,000	—	—	—	—	—
20,000 to 50,000	1	1	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 200,000	—	—	—	—	—
200,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—
Over 500,000	1	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	... ...	6	2	1	1

### Examination for Tuberclle Bacilli.

Samples from Farms outside the Borough.			Samples from Farms within the Borough.			
No. of Samples taken	Positive	Negative	No. of Samples taken	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
76	8	68	36	2	34	112

The appropriate action taken resulted in the discovery of four animals affected with tuberculosis which were dealt with by the County Authorities under the Tuberculosis Order.

In one instance a cow had been disposed of by the farmer before the positive result of the sample taken had been received. Enquiries elicited that the cow had subsequently been slaughtered at the Manchester Corporation Slaughterhouse and the carcase condemned.

In three instances the results of the examinations of offending herds by the Veterinary Inspector were not conclusive, no evidence of tuberculosis being found.

### Special Milk Licences—

The following licenses have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. All graded milk is produced outside the district under supervision.

GRADE.	Retailed from Premises within the Borough.	Retailed from Premises outside the Borough.	TOTAL
Certified ... ...	1	5	6
Grade "A" (T.T.) ...	2	1	3
Grade "A" ... ...	6	4	10
Pasteurised... ...	1	6	7
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ...	10	16	26

#### Meat, etc.—

There is one licensed private slaughter-house within the District. This was regularly inspected and all carcases of animals slaughtered in the District examined by the Authority's Meat Inspector. Public slaughter-houses attached to the cattle market, owned by the Manchester Corporation, add considerable responsibilities and duties to the Staff of the Department. Diseased or unsound meat condemned or surrendered is destroyed in the Council's refuse incinerator. Systematic inspection is made to ensure compliance with the Regulations at all stalls, shops, stores, vehicles and places where food is prepared. The methods of handling food in some of these places are not entirely satisfactory and demand constant supervision. Further reference to the work of meat inspection is contained in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### Adulteration—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The following return relating to 154 samples taken by the Police in this District during 1934 has been supplied by the local Superintendent :—

#### Samples taken in the Borough of Stretford during the year 1934.

Nature of Sample.	No. Purchased.	Result of Analysis.
Milk ... ... ... ...	84	4 Adulterated
Epsom Salts ... ... ...	4	Genuine
Arrowroot ... ... ...	3	"
Pepper ... ... ...	6	"
Butter ... ... ...	2	"
Lard ... ... ...	3	"
Coffee ... ... ...	5	"
Sulphur Tablets ... ...	4	"
Castor Oil ... ...	5	"
Borax ... ... ...	3	"
Boiled Sweets ... ...	—	
Ground Ginger ... ...	2	"
Ground Rice ... ...	1	"
Mixed Spice ... ...	—	
Eucalpytus Oil ... ...	1	"
Almond Oil ... ...	—	
Mustard ... ... ...	2	"
Cinnamon ... ... ...	2	"
Flour ... ... ...	2	"
Camphorated Oil ... ...	2	"
Carbonate of Bismuth ...	—	
Liquorice Powder ...	4	"
Egg Substitute ... ...	1	"
Glycerine ... ... ...	2	"
Olive Oil ... ... ...	3	"
Baking Powder ... ...	5	"
Cream of Tartar ... ...	5	"
Custard Powder ... ...	1	"
Glaubers Salt ... ...	1	"
Magnesia ... ... ...	1	"
<b>TOTAL ... ... ...</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>4</b>

Legal proceedings were taken in the four cases of adulterated samples of milk. In two cases the defendants were ordered to pay the costs, and in the other two cases fines of 40s. and costs were inflicted. The latter two cases were in respect of the same farmer.

One of the four adulterations was a deficiency of solids-not-fat, and in the remaining three cases water was found to have been added to the milk.

SECTION IV.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES



## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was an increase in the incidence of diphtheria during the year, but Stretford does not appear to have suffered an epidemic of severity comparable with many other areas.

Reference to Table V on Page 53 shows that the number of notified cases increased from 59 in 1933 to 118 in 1934, and the cases removed to Hospital from 40 in 1933 to 94 in 1934. It must be noted, however, that 1933 was an exceptional year, the average number of cases notified in the three years 1930 to 1932 being 129, and the average number removed to Hospital over the same period 84.

The increase in the incidence of diphtheria is reflected in the cost of hospital treatment.

The total cost to the Council for the removal, maintenance and treatment of *all* cases of infectious disease during the year was £4,453, compared with £3,318 in 1933.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified and removed to Hospital, and four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, three treated at home and one in hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health being also School Medical Officer, ensures the fullest co-operation and co-ordination with the Education Department. It has not been necessary to advise the closure of any school or department on account of infectious disease. A summary of the action taken is given in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Six "carriers" of diphtheria discovered in schools were excluded until free from infection.

Practitioners regularly avail themselves of the Council's free provision of diphtheria anti-toxin. A supply is kept within the district at the Public Health Office, Town Hall, Talbot Road, and at the three Police Stations; 1,012,000 units were distributed in 1934, as compared with 708,000 during 1933.

Anti-streptococcic sera for puerperal and scarlet fevers is also supplied if required.

#### **Immunisation against Diphtheria—**

With the approval of the Education Committee and the Council, facilities are offered for the immunisation of children against diphtheria by injections of toxoid-antitoxin mixture.

Immunised during 1934 :—

- (a) By the Department :—21 pre-school children, 44 school children.
- (b) By General Practitioners :—2 pre-school children, 4 school children, with material supplied by the Department.

In six cases children were immunised by Private Practitioners with material supplied by the Department.

This method is available for any parent who prefers that his child should be immunised by his Medical attendant, and the material can be obtained by the Doctor on application to the Public Health Department.

No severe reactions or harmful results followed inoculation; and no case of diphtheria has occurred in any child immunised by a full course of injections.

TABLE IV.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN  
DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following statement of the Bacteriological Examinations of specimens sent from this District during the year has been kindly supplied by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory of the Victoria University of Manchester.

MONTH.	DIPHTHERIA		TYPHOID FEVER		HUMAN TUBER-CULOSIS	
					SPUTUM	
	TOTAL	+	TOTAL	+	TOTAL	+
January ... ... ...	65	16	—	—	2	0
February ... ... ...	41	13	—	—	4	1
March ... ... ...	30	3	—	—	7	0
April ... ... ...	22	3	—	—	4	1
May ... ... ...	21	7	—	—	3	0
June ... ... ...	51	11	—	—	7	1
July ... ... ...	47	11	—	—	7	3
August ... ... ...	20	7	—	—	4	1
September ... ... ...	51	9	—	—	5	1
October ... ... ...	64	11	—	—	5	1
November ... ... ...	58	9	—	—	3	0
December ... ... ...	57	8	—	—	5	1
Total ... ... ...	527	98	—	—	56	10

The following special investigations have also been made, viz. :—

Diphtheria-virulence test ... 3 ... ... Result 2+  
Faeces—For Typhoid ... 1 ... ... „ —

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.

**TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED** | **NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO**  
**IN EACH LOCALITY.** | **HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all ages.	At 2 to 3.	At 3 to 4.	At 4 to 5.	At 5 to 10.	At 10 to 15.	At 15 to 20.	At 20 to 35.	At 35 to 45.	At 45 to 65.	At 65 and over.	Wards.	Wards.	TOTAL	
Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (c) Plague (p)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	118	2	3	4	6	7	45	32	9	8	1	10	4	8	522
Erysipelas...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	4	7	2	1	94
Scarlet Fever ...	188	1	2	7	12	14	84	49	6	8	3	24	16	16	6
Dysentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuber- culosis {	Pulmonary	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	6	1
Encephalitis	Other Forms	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	4
Lethargica ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	...	63	3	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	5
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>173</b>

TABLE VI.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED EACH MONTH DURING  
1934.

Month	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia- Neonatorum	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Total
January ...	15	5	25	1	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	58
February	9	1	16	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	—	41
March ...	5	4	17	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	—	37
April ...	6	1	17	—	—	—	—	8	2	8	—	42
May ...	7	3	22	—	—	—	—	9	2	4	—	47
June ...	12	2	15	—	—	—	—	6	3	5	—	43
July ...	10	2	14	—	—	—	—	7	2	2	1	38
August ...	10	1	16	—	—	—	—	9	3	1	—	41
September	13	1	9	1	—	—	—	6	1	4	—	36
October ...	10	3	8	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	1	39
November	11	2	13	—	1	—	—	3	4	8	1	44
December	10	6	16	—	—	—	—	8	5	5	1	51
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>517</b>

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION)  
REGULATIONS, 1917.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

### **NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Measles, German measles, chicken pox and whooping cough are not notifiable within the district, but useful information of cases of these diseases is received through school teachers, parents, school attendance officers and health visitors. The health visitors and school nurses visit the homes of patients not under medical treatment to give suitable advice on home nursing.

### **DISINFECTION.**

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formalin spray, formalin vapour or sulphur candles. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station at Empress Street Depot. Other articles are disinfected by formalin or sulphur. Full details of the work of this section of the Department are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Twenty-one cases of verminous school children were observed at the School Clinics during 1934.

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

Seventy-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and thirty-two of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were thirty-four deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and ten deaths from other forms of the disease.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1934, is shown in the following table :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary.		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
128	87	215	57	65	122	185	152	337

TABLE VII.

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930

TABLE VIII.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Years</b>								
0—1 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
1—5 ...	—	1	2	5	—	1	—	3
5—10 ...	—	—	3	5	...	...	1	1
10—15 ...	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
20—25 ...	3	6	1	2	—	2	—	—
25—35 ...	15	11	—	2	4	4	—	—
35—45 ...	5	6	1	—	2	3	—	—
45—55 ...	7	5	1	1	5	2	2	—
55—65 ...	4	1	1	—	5	1	—	—
65 & upwards	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>72</u>		<u>32</u>		<u>34</u>		<u>10</u>	

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1934, was forty-four of which six were non-notified cases.

## TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following statement is kindly supplied by Dr. G. Jessel, the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for this area of the Administrative County :—

### PARTICULARS OF TREATMENT GRANTED TO PATIENTS RESIDING IN THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF STRETFORD, DURING THE YEAR 1934.

No. of Cases	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Admitted to Sanatoria ... ... ...	5	2	7
,, „ Pulmonary Hospitals	54	—	54
,, „ General Hospitals ...	1	7	8
Granted Artificial Light Treatment	4	4	8
,, X-ray Examination ... ...	200	34	234
,, Skin Hospital Treatment	—	—	—
,, Dispensary Supervision or Dispensary Treatment with provision of Special Nourishment ... ... ...	21	2	23
,, Dispensary Supervision or Dispensary Treatment only ... ... ... ...	247	39	286
Cases removed from Register as Recovered ... ... ... ...	7	3	10
Under Supervision on 31st Dec., 1934 ... ... ... ...	227	40	267
The 267 Cases under Supervision have been classified as follows :			
Pulmonary ... ... ... ...	167	7	174
Non-Pulmonary ... ... ... ...	48	32	80
Combined ... ... ... ...	12	1	13

The Dispensary at 14, Derbyshire Lane, Stretford, is open on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. and there is an evening session held on the last Monday in the month for the benefit of patients who are at work.

SECTION V.  
MATERNITY AND CHILD  
WELFARE



## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **General arrangements for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age—**

There are three Child Welfare Centres (four sessions per week) at which also ante-natal supervision of a general character is exercised by the Medical Officer of Health. The entire services of the School Clinics are at the disposal of school children under five years of age, and the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers is carried out at the School Dental Clinic.

Three of the four School Nurses are also employed as Health Visitors. This arrangement ensures continuity of supervision and obviates the need for home visiting by more than one officer.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health attends three of the four Child Welfare sessions each week to give advice on feeding and nurture.

The Stretford Memorial Hospital has given invaluable assistance in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

### **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926—**

Approved arrangements made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in accordance with these Regulations provide for the following :—

- (i) The services of a Consultant Obstetrician (Dr. C. P. Brentnall, *M.C.*, *M.B.*), to give a second opinion on a case, or other assistance as required.

- (ii) The provision of trained nurses from the Stretford War Memorial Red Cross Public Nursing Service, for home treatment of such cases.
- (iii) Facilities for bacteriological examination of—
  - (a) Lochia;
  - (b) Blood;
 by Dr. C. E. Jenkins, Pathologist.
- (iv) Supply of anti-streptococcic or other sera.

During 1934 Dr. C. P. Brentnall has acted as Consultant in two cases of puerperal pyrexia.

**Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children—**

In accordance with an arrangement between the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Education Committee, expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children may receive dental treatment at the Clinic, and the following is a summary of the treatment given during 1934 :—

	Total.
1. Number who were—	
(a) Inspected by the Dentist.	
Women	... ... ... ... ... 98
Infants	... ... ... ... ... 101 ... 199
(b) Found to require treatment.	
Women	... ... ... ... ... 96
Infants	... ... ... ... ... 99 ... 195

(c) Actually treated.

Women	...	...	...	...	...	79
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	97 ... 176

2. Number of Sessions ... ... ... ... ... 42

3. Attendances—

Women	...	...	...	...	...	156
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	111 ... 267

4. Fillings—

Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	2 ... 3

5. Extractions—

Women	...	...	...	...	...	661
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	180 ... 841

6. Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extraction 26

7. Other Operations. Including :—

Impressions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Taking of bites and try in	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dressings in Infants' teeth	...	...	...	...	...	37
Scaling	...	...	...	...	...	2 ... 58

8. Supply of dentures.

Number of dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of teeth supplied on dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	208

### **Other Treatment given to Pre-School Children—**

In addition to dental treatment, all the other facilities for treatment afforded to school children are available for children of pre-school age. The following is a summary of treatment given at the School Clinics during 1934 to children under school age who were first seen at one of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sessions :—

	Children	Attendances
Inspection Clinic	...   ...   ...   ... 114	...   169
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic	...   86	...   284
Orthopædic Clinic	...   ...   ...   10	...   14
Remedial Exercises and Massage	...   35	...   343
Tonsils and Adenoids: Operations	26	...   —
Ophthalmic Clinic	...   ...   ...   16	...   27
Aural Clinic	...   ...   ...   ... 47	...   55

Children of Pre-School age treated at the Stretford Memorial Hospital during 1934 on recommendation of School Medical Officer :—

Catarrhal Jaundice	...   ...   ...   ...   ... 1
Circumcision	...   ...   ...   ...   ... 18
Hernia	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ... 4
Dermoid Cyst	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ... 1
Dental Sepsis	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ... 3
Cervical Adenitis	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ... 1
Appendicitis	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ... 1

Home visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year—

Visits to expectant mothers—

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	184	
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	750	...	934

Visits to infants under 1 year of age—

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	887	
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	1096	...	1983

Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years—

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	186	
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	2295	...	2481

Visits to investigate causes of death of  
children under 1 year of age ... ... ... ... 38

No answer to call ... ... ... ... ... 180

—  
Total visits paid ... ... 5616

#### BIRTHS.

During the year 1934, 540 live births were registered in the district; there were born 244 males and 296 females, and distribution throughout the various Wards is shown in the following table:—

Stret-ford	Long-ford	Tal-bot		Traf-ford	Corn-brook	Clif-ford	Park		Total
		N	S				A	B	
67	50	53	78	69	47	60	37	79	540

**Notification of Births Act, 1907.**

Summary of notifications received and of the visits made by the Health Visitor during the year:—

No. of births notified—

Within the time specified by the Act ...	556
Later than required by the Act ...	60
No. of still-births notified ...	27
No. of births notified by Midwives ...	558
"    "    "    Parents ...	58
"    "    "    Doctors ...	58
	616

TABLE IX.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1934.  
NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES  
UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Acute Diarrhoea ... ...										1
Bronchial-Pneumonia ...	1				1	1	2	2		6
Congenital Debility and Malformation including	10		3		13	1	1	1	1	16
Premature Birth ...										
Measles ... ... ...							1			1
Heart Disease ... ... ...	1				1	1				2
Bronchitis ... ... ...							1			1
Violence ... ... ...	1				1					1
Acute Gastro-Enteritis ...			1		1					1
Influenza ... ... ...							1			1
Malnutrition ... ... ...						1				1
Other Defined Diseases ...						1				1
 Totals ... ...	13	—	4	—	17	2	6	6	1	32

The continued reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate is pleasing, especially when it is considered that in the year 1894, 168 babies out of every 1000 born died before reaching the age of one year. In 1934 this number was reduced to 41 per 1000 births, the lowest on record in the history of Stretford.

In 1900 the infant death rate was 148.5 per 1000 live births.

Some indication of the saving of child life during the last 25 years can be appreciated by the statement that had the infant death rate for the period 1901—1910 been maintained at its high figure of 116.3 per 1000 births, 925 more infants would have failed to survive to the age of one year. During four months of the year not a single infant under one year died.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Four cases were notified during the year and after investigation by the Medical Officer visits were paid to the cases by the Health Visitors.

There was no occasion to utilise the Consultant service provided by the Council under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, during 1934.

The following summary shews the condition of the eyes at the end of the year :—

CASES			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Number Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
4	3	1	4	—	—	—

In addition, forty-seven cases of discharging eyes were dealt with by the Department.

#### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.**

The following statement gives some indication of the work carried out at the Centres during the year 1934 :—

No. of babies on the register at December 31st	1290
No. of attendances recorded during the year ...	10,812
No. of sessions held ... ... ... ... ...	197
No. of children who received massage treatment	36
No. of massage treatments given ... ... ...	334
Attendances of expectant mothers at Clinics ...	674
Attendances of expectant mothers at Stretford Memorial Hospital ... ... ... ...	567
Consultations with Medical Officer ... ... ...	2637

On May 16th, 1934, new clinic premises were opened by the Chairmen of the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees (Councillor Mrs. A. M. Bagley and Alderman F. W. Bates, M.A., J.P.). The opening of the new premises at the Trafford Public Hall (formerly the old Council Offices), the ground floor of which has been excellently adapted for School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, rendered possible the formation of a Ladies Voluntary Committee, the need for which had been felt for some time.

The old premises were entirely inadequate and unsuitable for any development of voluntary assistance, though much valuable work was done by a small band of ladies to whom the Committee and the Department is indebted for their services.

The personnel of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee is given on Page 9 and some idea of the activities are given in the following report submitted by Mrs. W. Rohleder to the first Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Committee, held in June, 1935.

#### **REPORT OF LADIES' VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE.**

I have much pleasure in presenting to you the First Annual Report of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee.

The Committee was inaugurated in June, 1934, with a membership of 14 which has since been increased to 23. We have unfortunately lost one very enthusiastic member from the Old Trafford Centre (Mrs. A. Nicholl), owing to her removal from the district. She has not only taken an active part in the work of this new Committee but was previously for many years a keen voluntary worker at the Old Trafford Centre. We trust she will be happy in her new home.

The members of the Ladies' Committee are attached to the three Welfare Centres—Old Trafford, Stretford and Trafford Park and working in conjunction with the Medical Officer and Nurses, they are able to assist in such things as weighing babies, looking after Toddlers, etc.

A Thrift Fund has been started at each of the Centres and up to the present time about 150 mothers have become members. This facility is much appreciated by the mothers who are thus able to save small amounts towards emergencies, cost of dentures, holidays, etc.

Toddlers' classes have been formed and equipped with small desks, a rocking horse, toys, etc. Mothers leave their older children in these classes while attention is being given to the babies. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Education Committee and the Director of Education for their ready assistance in this provision.

The Annual Mothers' Picnic has been arranged for June 26th, this year to Rhyl, and a Picnic Saving Club has been opened at each Centre. Invitations have been extended to some of the very poor mothers to join in this event free of charge.

Stretford and Old Trafford Centres have tea stalls where mothers can obtain a cup of tea and biscuits at a small charge.

The Stretford Centre held a very successful Jumble Sale during the year.

The Mayoress (Mrs. Bates) very kindly gave the Committee Wool and Winceyette and this was made up by the Voluntary Workers into baby garments and sold at the Centres at a low price.

During December, 1934, Christmas parties were well attended at each of the three Centres and the entertainment provided was much appreciated, as was the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress. At the party held at the Old Trafford

Centre each child was given a toy and an orange to mark the opening of the Trafford Public Hall as a welfare centre. The voluntary workers desire to place on record their very great appreciation of the facilities and amenities provided at this new Centre. The depressing atmosphere and continual inconveniences of the old premises have at last gone for ever and we are now in proud possession of a centre which is a stimulus to the workers and to the MOTHERS.

A successful and enjoyable Social Evening for Mothers was held by the Stretford Workers at the Stretford Public Hall.

Whist Drives, etc., have been held by various members in their homes to augment the Committee's funds.

A scheme is in hand whereby Mothers may obtain fire-guards by small weekly payments.

We hope that by the end of the year the building of the new Welfare Centre at Trafford Park will be an accomplished fact.

This is the record of our first year's work and represents a modest beginning which we trust will expand into a comprehensive scheme, within the legitimate limits of a voluntary Committee, to assist the Corporation in this most important and valuable sphere of their responsibilities. We are "feeling our way," anxious to guard against either temerity or over-enthusiasm.

(Signed) WINNIE M. ROHLEDER,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

### **Unmarried mothers, illegitimate children, and children deprived of a home with their own parents—**

There is no institution within the District for dealing with such cases. General supervision by health visitors results in suitable action by the Department through any existing voluntary agency.

### **Infant Life Protection—**

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the duties in connection with Infant Life Protection under the Children Act, 1908, formerly discharged by the Guardians, were transferred to the local authority responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare. Briefly, the local authority is now responsible for the supervision of infants and young children maintained "for reward," the Council's Health Visitors being appointed "Infant Protection Visitors" for this purpose.

At the end of the year, there were 13 such children on the register in this District, all of whom were visited regularly and found to be satisfactorily maintained.

### **Orthopædic Treatment—**

The Education Committee's Orthopædic Surgeon, Mr. Harry Platt, F.R.C.S., also deals with cases referred from the Child Welfare Centres by the Medical Officer of Health.

During 1934 ten children of pre-school age have been attended by Mr. Platt at the Orthopædic Clinic, and 35 have attended the Remedial Exercises Clinic. Cases requiring protracted Hospital Treatment are admitted to the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

Further information under this heading is given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

### **Maternal Mortality—**

There have been 3 maternal deaths during 1934.

One of the deaths was from sepsis and two from other causes. All the deaths occurred in Institutions.

The Medical Officer personally investigates all maternal deaths occurring in the district, as required by the Ministry of Health.,

The number of maternal deaths during the past ten years is given below :—

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
2	5	3	2	5	5	4	3	5	3

### **Ante-Natal Work—**

Ante-natal supervision of a general character is conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer at the Child Welfare Centres, and cases requiring obstetric examination are referred to the Consultant Obstetrician at the Stretford Memorial Hospital for examination or treatment at any time.

The establishment of the general practitioner pre-natal service has, however, extended the scope of Ante-natal care and there is no doubt that this important work will continue to expand.

The number of expectant mothers registered during the year and their total attendances at the Clinics is as follows :—

At Child Welfare Centres	Attendances	At Stretford Memorial Hospital	Attendances	Number referred from all sources to Cons. Obstetrician	Attendances	Patients referred to G.P.'s for Ante- and Post-Natal Examination	Examinations
274	674	193	567	41	91	69	150

In one case a vaccine was prepared by the Consultant Pathologist.

## I. Ante-Natal Care.

### GENERAL PRACTITIONER PRE-NATAL SERVICE.

The salient features of the scheme in operation in this area have been detailed in previous reports and the service is being increasingly utilised.

Practitioners agreeing to undertake this service are also expected to undertake as far as practicable to attend the patient in emergency if sent for by the midwife in accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Act.

Any uninsured woman who is unable to afford professional attendance is referred by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Midwife to her usual medical attendant, or in the event of her usual medical attendant not being willing to undertake the work under this scheme, to some other practitioner of her choice.

### SCOPE OF THE SERVICE.

The midwives practising in the area are encouraged to send every patient who would otherwise not obtain pre-natal care, to her usual medical practitioner for his service. So far as practicable, the patient should make free choice of doctor and midwife.

Patients who have not engaged a midwife, and who first attend at the child welfare centre, are referred to their usual medical attendant by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health exercises general supervision in medical, hygienic, education and social aspects.

## **II. Consultant Service.**

The services of a Consultant Obstetrician are now available for patients referred by any general practitioner who needs assistance in difficulty or complications arising during pregnancy, or at confinement, or during the lying-in period.

Under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, the services of the Consultant may be obtained by any practitioner in charge of a case of Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia.

## **III. Ancillary Provisions.**

- (a) The Laboratory facilities available under arrangements approved by the Ministry in accordance with the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, are now at the disposal of practitioners for *all* cases.
- (b) Patients found at pre-natal examinations to be requiring dental treatment which they are unable to afford are referred to the Medical Officer of Health, so that an appointment can be made with the Committee's dental surgeon for advice and for treatment.
- (c) Sterilised maternity outfits are available and can be obtained at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at cost price. Outfits may be supplied at less than cost price or free of charge if the Medical Officer of Health or the practitioner in charge certifies that one is necessary and the patient is unable to afford the cost.

- (d) Expectant and Nursing Mothers in necessitous circumstances are granted assistance, mainly in the provision of free milk if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such supply is essential to safeguard the health of the mother or child.

The success of this scheme depends on the co-operation of the medical practitioners and midwives, and there is evidence that useful ante-natal work is being done. With the willing co-operation of doctors and midwives, the work is steadily increasing. The Council pays a fee to certified midwives in really necessitous cases.

The following is a summary of the work performed under the scheme during 1934.

*Pre-Natal Post-Natal*

No. of examinations of women referred by Certified Midwives to general practitioners participating in the scheme	...   ...   ...   ...	130	...   20
--	-----------------------	-----	----------

**Co-ordination—**

There is *in practice* complete co-ordination between the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services. The pre-school child attending the Centres receives precisely the same care and attention as the school child, as detailed in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

**General—**

There has been no special incidence of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, epidemic diarrhoea, or poliomyelitis.

Details of four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are given on page 67.

Measles, chicken pox and whooping cough are not notifiable in the Borough.

#### **Distribution of Dried Milk and Foods—**

No Dried Milk or other foods are sold at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Prescriptions are given to Mothers attending centres for the necessary supplies by local chemists at special rates or, in necessitous cases, free of charge.

The quantity of various foods issued was :—

	Free.	Special	
		Price.	lbs.
Dried Milks	... ... ... ...	1651	... 2444
Virol	... ... ... ...	108½	... 371½
Other Foods	... ... ... ...	454½	... 268

Orders for the supply of fresh milk were given in respect of 208 necessitous cases, the cost of which was borne by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

#### **MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902—1926.**

By order of the Minister of Health dated 31st March, 1930, the Urban District Council were constituted the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts.

### **Roll of Midwives—**

The number of Certified Midwives on the Council register on the 31st December, 1934, was 40 (including 6 on the Staff of the Stretford Memorial Hospital).

During the year under report, 7 certified Midwives gave their first notice of intention to practise in the District.

### **Records received from Midwives—**

The following statement shows the number of records of sending for medical help received by the Public Health Department from certified midwives in 1934 and also intimates approximately the nature of treatment given by the doctor concerned. It will be observed that out of 31 cases in which the doctor was sent for on account of delayed labour, instrumental delivery was resorted to in 15 instances whereas in 53 cases the doctor was called in to repair damage already done.

# MEDICAL HELP RECORDS.

	No.	Action by Doctor.		No Information. (i.e., no claim received from Doctor).
		Visits and Advice only (including Medicine).	Operative or Instrumental Treatment.	
<b>1. Pregnancy.</b>				
Hæmorrhage ... ...	8	5	—	3
Unsatisfactory condition of Patient ... ...	1	—	—	1
Albuminuria ... ...	1	1	—	—
Varicose veins ... ...	2	1	—	1
Threatened Abortion ...	1	1	—	—
Vaginal Discharge ...	1	—	—	1
<b>2. During Labour.</b>				
Delayed Labour ...	31	—	15	16
Abnormal Presentation ...	6	—	6	—
Albuminuria ... ...	3	1	—	2
Torn Perineum ...	53	—	35	18
Stillbirth ... ...	1	—	—	1
Hæmorrhage ... ...	2	1	—	1
Placenta Prævia ...	1	1	—	—
Prolapse of Cord ...	1	—	—	1
Hysteria ... ...	1	—	—	1
<b>3. Lying-in.</b>				
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	2	2	—	—
Inflammation of Breast ...	3	1	—	2
Persistent abdominal pains	1	1	—	—
Headache and Biliaryness	1	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids ... ...	1	1	—	—
Severe Pain in left thigh...	1	1	—	—
Rise in Temperature ...	1	—	—	1
<b>4. The Child.</b>				
Poor condition of baby ...	1	1	—	—
Swollen Genitals ... ...	1	1	—	—
Tight prepuce ... ...	2	1	—	1
Cyanosis ... ...	2	2	—	—
Tongue tie ... ...	1	—	—	1
Discharging eyes ...	7	1	—	6
Jaundice ... ...	1	—	—	1
Premature babies ...	1	—	—	1
Congestion of right lung...	1	1	—	—
Rash on back of neck ...	1	1	—	—
Green Stools ... ...	1	—	—	1
	142	26	56	60

Midwives attended 297 births during the period under report, and the number of medical help records represents 47.48 per cent. of their total cases. This figure refers to cases attended solely in the capacity of midwife; cases attended as nurse (*i.e.*, under medical supervision) are excluded.

#### **Payment of Doctors' Fees—Emergency Cases—**

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, 84 accounts were received from medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in "cases of emergency" as required by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The amount involved was £126 17s. 0d., of which £26 14s. 0d. was assessed by the Committee as recoverable from the patients concerned. Of this latter amount, £18 3s. 9d. was actually received and the remainder is being paid in instalments. In 46 cases, the Committee did not request the patient to make any payment.

In 41 per cent. of the cases in which medical practitioners were called in, the patients made payment direct to the medical practitioners concerned.

As suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 617a, the Council refrain from exercising the power of recovery of fees paid to medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of infants.

#### **Payment of Midwives' Fees—**

In 8 instances during the year the Committee have undertaken the payment of midwives' fees at the rate of one guinea per case where the patients were unable to pay.

### Still-Births—

The following statement gives the percentage of still-births reported by midwives practising in the District to the total births attended by them during the year 1934:—

Total No. of Births attended by Certified Midwives practising in Area.	No. of Still-births reported by Certified Midwives.	Percentage of Still-births reported by Midwives to total births attended by them.
297	11	3.66

### Summary of Records from Midwives—

The following table gives the numbers of records of all kinds received from the certified midwives practising in the District:—

						1934
Records of sending for medical help	...	...	...	...	...	142
Still-births	...	...	...	Males	5	11
				... Females	6	
Deaths of Mother or Child	...	Mother	1	...	...	4
	...	Child	3			
Substitution of artificial for breast feeding	...	...	...	...	...	5
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	9
Laying-out of dead	...	...	...	...	...	8

### **Number of Confinements attended by Certified Midwives—**

The number of births attended by midwives in the District, and the percentage of total births notified, are shown below :—

Total Births notified in Area, 1934	No. of Births attended by Certified Midwives	Percentage of births attended by Midwives to total Births.
616	297	48.21

### **Inspection of Midwives—**

The Medical Officer of Health, in compliance with the Ministry's requirements, personally conducts the inspection of midwives, and investigates cases of maternal mortality, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pemphigus, etc.

### **Compensation to Midwives—**

There was no occasion during the year for compensation to be paid by the Council to midwives for loss of practice while under "suspension" on account of contact with infectious disease.

### **MATERNITY BEDS AT THE STRETFORD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.**

The applications for maternity beds in the Hospital during the year were greater than the accommodation available, and the patients who could not be accommodated were

advised to consult their own medical attendants or to apply to Park Hospital. Of the 193 women admitted to the Stretford Memorial Hospital in 1934, 106 occupied beds subsidised by the council, and 87 occupied non-council beds. The applicants who were referred to Park Hospital numbered 21 in respect of applications for admission to beds subsidised by the council and 49 in respect of non-council beds.

The 49 refusals included 25 from persons not resident within the Borough.

#### **ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.**

Regular sessions for Artificial Light Treatment, on the lines detailed in previous reports, have continued during the year. The following statements contain a brief summary of the work performed during 1934.

#### **Diseases Treated: (see Table XI.)—**

Rickets.	Psoriasis.
Glands—neck.	Asthma and Bronchitis.
Malnutrition, General	Rheumatism.
Debility, Anæmia.	Difficult Dentition.
Skin—Eczema.	Periostitis.
Urticaria.	

#### **Average Duration of Treatment—**

Usually 3 months which may be repeated after a rest period of 4-6 weeks. The average duration of treatment is shewn in detail in the tabular statements included at the end of this report.

**Total Number of Patients Treated: 97—**

Statements are submitted giving records of these cases classified both according to age and according to condition treated.

**Average Cost of Current per Hour: 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> pence—**

The lamp is worked off the lighting circuit, current for which is supplied by the Stretford and District Electricity Board.

**Total Cost of Treatment—**

Cost of current (estimated) ... ... ...	£2	2	8
Operator's Fees: 128 sessions at 7/6 ...	£48	0	0
	£50	2	8
Average cost per patient (97 cases) ... ...	10s.	4d.	

**Weight Records of Cases Treated, Classified According to Age.**

Ages.	Cases Treated.	Average duration of treatment (weeks).	Average monthly gain in weight (ounces).
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1—2	7	8·4	9·6
2—3	7	6·7	9·3
3—4	5	8·4	11·2
4—5	5	10·4	17·5
5—6	13	8·2	19·3
6—7	11	7·8	18·0
7—8	7	7·5	15·3
8—9	13	9·4	20·3
9—10	9	10·0	16·2
10—11	7	9·1	13·2
11—12	4	8·5	20·5
12—13	3	11·3	33·3
13—14	6	10·5	23·8

TABLE XI.—RECORD OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT, January, 1934 to December 31st, 1934.

Diagnosis.	Total Cases Treated.	No. of Treatments Given.	Cases Treated and Results.				Colouring.				Pigmentation.		Average Duration of Treatment (WEEKS).	Average Monthly Gain in Weight (OUNCES).
			Cured.	Improved.	Treatment continued.	Fair.	Dark.	None.	Deep.	Slight.				
Rickets ...	5	96	—	4	1	4	1	5	—	—	7·4	7·5		
Glands, Neck ...	21	484	13	3	—	9	12	9	—	12	8·0	17·2		
Malnutrition, General Debility, Anæmia }	50	1381	15	33	4	25	25	10	—	28	9·5	19·5		
Bronchitis and Asthma ...	12	276	4	8	1	10	2	3	—	9	7·9	17·1		
Rheumatism ...	2	54	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	9·5	16·4		
Difficult Dentition ...	2	49	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	8·5	7·0		
Periostitis ...	...	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12·0	17·7	
Skin Eczema ...	...	2	43	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	8·0	—		
Skin Urticaria ...	...	1	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5·0	20·0	
Skin Psoriasis ...	...	1	33	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	11·0	11·2	
	97	2466	34	52	6	51	46	35	11	51	8·7	14·7		



Annual Report  
OF THE  
Chief Sanitary Inspector  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Staffs for the year 1934. Details of the work are contained in the report under the various headings.

Work under the Housing Acts has again occupied a considerable amount of the Inspectors' time. One aspect of the housing situation which has received increased attention is the farming and sub-letting of old, large houses in the district, and for this purpose an additional temporary Inspector was appointed.

The private powers obtained by the late Urban Council in the Act of 1904 have again proved very useful in dealing with defective drains and with the cleansing of choked drains.

There has been an increase in the yield of household refuse during the year, the figure being 12.05 cwts. per 1,000 population per day compared with 11.5 cwts. for the preceding year. The total tonnage collected has increased from

11,967 tons 18 cwts. to 12,861 tons 6 cwts. The cost for collection and disposal has decreased from 12/11 for the year 1933 to 12/4 per ton for the past year.

Forty-five complaints respecting the non-removal of refuse were received. Another large capacity vehicle was purchased to replace an old one of small capacity. The change was necessary to deal with the growth of the district. The new vehicles are also largely responsible for the reduction in the cost of the service.

Prior to the close of the year 1933, members of the Cleansing Staff were sent to Bradford for instruction in their method of disposal. The Bradford system has therefore been carried out during the year 1934.

The Corporation having accepted the delegation of powers under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, National Rat Week was organised on similar lines to previous years. Premises coming under the Council's control receive attention throughout the year and this practice is increasing in the works of the district.

The miscellaneous duties carried out are this year included as a separate report to the Watch Committee.

The Report is mostly set out in the following pages in tabular form with notes on the several statements.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. MASSEY,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE ABATEMENT OF  
NUISANCES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF  
THE DEPARTMENT.**

The number of dwelling-houses visited and dealt with during the course of the year was 423, and the total number of all premises, 2,598.

The following statement shows the work carried out under the supervision of the Department :—

*Nature of Nuisance dealt with.*

**Drainage—**

Yard Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Cellar Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Interceptors cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Interceptors provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Intercepting Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
New Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilating Shafts erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	66

**Sanitary Conveniences—**

Water Closets and Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Obsolete W.C. Basins removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Waste Water Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Water Closet Basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
New W.C. Cisterns provided or Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
W.C. Compartments repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

*Nature of Nuisance dealt with—continued.*

**Refuse Receptacles, etc.—**

Single Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Double Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ashpit Compartments repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

**Housing—**

Cellar Surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Yard Surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Passage Surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Waste Pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Waste Pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste Pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
New Slopstones provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
House Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Yard and Passage Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ceilings, Walls, plastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
House Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Rainwater Pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Rainwater Pipes disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rainwater Pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from dampness abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Nuisances from Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	194

**Miscellaneous—**

Miscellaneous Nuisances abated and work done	...	43
--	-----	----

*Nature of Nuisance dealt with—continued.*

**Cowsheds and Dairies—**

*Number dealt with, 6.*

Miscellaneous Nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
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**Bakehouses—**

*Number dealt with, 6; Informal Notices, —*

Bakehouses cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses limewashed ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	2

**Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces—**

*Number dealt with, 47; Informal Notices, 2; Statutory Notices, —*

Premises cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premises limewashed ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sanitary Conveniences provided for males ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sanitary Conveniences provided for females ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s screened ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
W.C. Compartments lighted and ventilated ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	22

**Offensive Trades—**

*Number dealt with, 41; Informal Notices, —*

Premises cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises Limewashed ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises provided with extra ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	3

*Nature of Nuisance dealt with—continued.*

## Stables—

Number dealt with, 12; Informal Notices, 1.

Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	4
Manure Pits repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4

In the reconstruction of the drains and sanitary fittings referred to in the foregoing statement the following number of tests have been made:—

	Tests applied	Defects found
Drains	118	60
Sanitary fittings	19	5

The testing of all drains in connection with new property is carried out by the Staff of the Department. To the drains and sanitary fittings of such property the following tests have been made :—

en made :—	Tests applied	Defects found
Drains     ...     ...     ...     ...	1396	... 459
Sanitary fittings     ...     ...	724	... 153

All drains and soil-pipes are tested by water, and ventilating shafts by smoke.

## COMPLAINTS.

214 complaints were received during the year. These referred to 235 nuisances, details of which are given below.

Nature of Complaint	Number received
Choked cellar drain ... ... ... ... ...	12
„ passage drain ... ... ... ... ...	6
„ slop-stone waste pipe ... ... ... ... ...	1
„ water-closet ... ... ... ... ...	6
„ yard drain... ... ... ... ...	8
Defective water-closet basin ... ... ... ... ...	4
„ „ cistern ... ... ... ... ...	2
„ „ compartments ... ... ... ... ...	2
„ ashpit ... ... ... ... ...	2
„ dust bin ... ... ... ... ...	24
„ house roof ... ... ... ... ...	2
„ chimney ... ... ... ... ...	9
„ kitchen floor ... ... ... ... ...	4
„ yard surface ... ... ... ... ...	9
„ yard wall ... ... ... ... ...	2
„ rain-water pipe... ... ... ... ...	1
„ gutters ... ... ... ... ...	2
„ drains ... ... ... ... ...	13
Dampness of house ... ... ... ... ...	8
Overcrowding ... ... ... ... ...	5
Dirty house ... ... ... ... ...	2
General insanitary conditions ... ... ... ... ...	4
House infested with vermin ... ... ... ... ...	15
Nuisance from keeping animals ... ... ... ... ...	3
Accumulation of manure ... ... ... ... ...	1
Rats infesting dwellings ... ... ... ... ...	13
Emission of smoke... ... ... ... ...	7
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated) ... ... ... ... ...	11
Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ...	57

235

## INSPECTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of visits and inspections to various classes of premises.

Visits and Inspections.	Number.
Inspections of drains of old property ... ...	315
Other inspections of old property ... ...	954
To work in progress... ... ...	2138
,, test drains and sanitary fittings of new property	1554
,, premises <i>re</i> Infectious diseases ... ...	435
,,   ,,   Tuberculous cases ... ...	100
,,   ,,   revisits ...	927
,,   ,, respecting " disinfection ... ...	219
,, Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops ... ...	277
,, Bakehouses ... ... ...	53
,, Slaughter-houses ... ... ...	612
,, Manure steads ... ... ...	17
,, Factories and Workshops ... ... ...	244
,, Outworkers' premises ... ... ...	28
,, Shops <i>re</i> Shops Acts ... ... ...	139
,, <i>re</i> Meat Regulations ... ... ...	354
,, Food Inspection ... ... ...	991
,, Offensive Trades ... ... ...	162
Miscellaneous visits ... ... ...	986
	<hr/> 10505

## NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances, the following notices were served during the year :—

Preliminary notices ... ... ...	180
Statutory notices—	
Public Health Acts ... ... ...	9
Stretford U.D.C. Act, 1904 ... ... ...	34
Housing Act, 1930 ... ... ...	4
Public Health (S.A.) Act, 1926 ... ...	1

### **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

During the year legal proceedings were instituted in respect of accumulations of rubbish in the cellars of two houses. Orders for abatement, on payment of costs in each case, were made by the magistrates.

One prosecution was instituted in respect of a person selling milk without first being registered as a purveyor of milk, and not taking all precautions for preventing contamination. Penalties of 10/- and £1 were imposed.

One Appeal against the Council's decision to refuse registration was heard at Manchester County Police Court. Case adjourned *sine die*. Appellant was instructed to re-apply for registration; this he did and registration was granted.

### **HOUSING.**

Increased use has been made of the Housing Acts for securing the repair of working-class houses.

Detailed re-inspection of the houses in the Scheduled Improvement Areas has been carried out and interviews have been held with some of the owners with a view to the works being carried out.

At the close of the year the Sanitary Staff had well in hand the work of inspection of the houses scheduled in the first "Five-Year Programme" and although only four notices have been served under the Housing Acts, other properties are being dealt with informally by interview.

Further primary inspection have been made with a view to the extension of the No. 2 Improvement Area mentioned in my report for the year 1933 and it is anticipated that proposals in respect of this area will shortly be put before you.

Apart from the "houses let in lodgings" there appears to be very little overcrowding (on present standards) in the Borough.

During the year a special temporary inspector was engaged to make a survey of the Old Trafford and Cornbrook districts to ascertain the number of houses which were "let in lodgings" in such manner as to bring them within the scope of the byelaws.

As previously pointed out the houses which are being let for this purpose are good sized family houses of about five and six bedrooms and three living rooms.

After inspection, letters are being addressed to the owners or agents of the property advising them of the manner in which the houses are occupied, stating in what respect they fall short of bye-law requirements and enclosing a list of structural defects which require attention. The effect has been to reduce the number of persons occupying these houses and in other instances the tenants have been given notices to quit; in some cases the houses are being converted into self-contained flats.

One method of evasion of the Bye-laws which is being practised is that of terming the "lodgers," boarders.

A statistical summary of the houses dealt with, and the inspections made, both under the Housing Acts and by the special housing inspector in connection with "houses let in lodgings," has been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and the figures are contained in his report.

#### **Tents and Vans—**

Five caravans have been brought into the district, all being situate on one piece of enclosed land. They have been frequently visited during the year and all were found to be kept in a clean condition. Only one case of overcrowding occurred, this was dealt with informally. Water-closet accommodation is provided in a well-built compartment, and Manchester Corporation water is laid on and is readily accessible to the caravan dwellers.

#### **Mortuary—**

The mortuary at Throstle Nest is controlled by the Department.

It was used on twenty-four occasions for the reception of bodies. Of these

- 10 had died from natural causes.
- 6 were fatal accidents.
- 6 were from drowning.
- 2 were of suicides.

#### **BAKEHOUSES.**

There are fourteen factory and twenty workshop bake-houses in the district. To these, fifty-three visits have been made. Structurally, they are good, and are generally maintained in satisfactory condition. No informal notices

were served during the year respecting the cleansing of the premises, tables, etc.; in other instances, lime-washing was carried out on attention to such requirement being drawn by the Inspector.

### **SLAUGHTERHOUSES.**

There are only two premises in the district where slaughtering of animals is carried on, one being a private slaughterhouse which is only used occasionally for the killing of pigs, the meat of which is not for public sale but for use in a works canteen.

The other premises are owned by the Manchester Corporation and are situate adjoining the Mode Wheel Cattle Market. Here there are five slaughterhouses and one set apart for emergency slaughter and for the killing of any animal which may be suspected of suffering from any contagious disease. Only two of the five slaughterhouses are in regular use.

Both the private and the public slaughterhouses are subject to an annual licence.

The premises are maintained in clean and satisfactory condition.

The system of meat inspection recommended by the Ministry of Health in Memo 62 Foods is strictly carried out.

Six hundred and twelve visits have been made to the slaughterhouses by the Inspectors, the major portion being to the Manchester Corporation slaughterhouse at Mode Wheel, where slaughtering is regularly carried out.

The following carcases, etc., were inspected by the meat inspector :—

Bullocks	...	...	...	...	1636
Heifers	...	...	...	...	680
Cows	...	...	...	...	40
Bulls	...	...	...	...	9
Calves	...	...	...	...	27
Sheep	...	...	...	...	18195
Pigs	...	...	...	...	701

In addition to the above, the following were inspected at the Co-operative Society's Food Factory which adjoins the Manchester Corporation slaughterhouses and which at Christmas time is used as a receiving and distributing depot.

Fowls	...	...	...	...	4065
Turkeys	...	...	...	...	3700
Ducks and Geese	...	...	...	...	600
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	3720
Pork loins, legs, etc.	...	...	...	...	5965

Diseased and unsound meat has been seized or surrendered as shown in the following tables.

CARCASES AND PARTS CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases	Heads and Tongues	Plucks	Livers	Stom- achs	Intes- tines	Omenta	Kidneys	Spleens	Skirts	Hearts	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Bullocks	...	5	8	62	103	25	6	58	5	7	10	75	83			
Heifers	...	5	8	28	43	11	4	19	4	1	4	31	36			
Cows	...	7	—	8	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7			
Bulls	...	—	—	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2			
Pigs	...	—	—	22	13	6	3	7	—	—	—	—	13			
Calves	...	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1			
	18	16	125	172	51	20	92	15	14	14	21	116	142			
Weight of meat destroyed for Tuberculosis ...												...	...			
," , Other Conditions ...												...	...			
TOTAL WEIGHT ...												...	...			
												25	19	1	11	

TABLE SHOWING WHOLE CARCASSES AND  
ORGANS SURRENDERED OR SEIZED.

Table showing Part  
Carcases and Organs  
surrendered or seized

	Black Quarter	Jaundice	Sapremia	Septic Metritis	Milk Fever	Tuberculosis	Septic Pneumonia	Injuries	Gastric-Enteritis	Oedema	Asphyxia	Cystitis	Immaturity	Fever	Tuberculosis	Injuries	Abcess	Decomposition	Melanosis
Bullocks	...	...	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers	...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cows	...	...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabbits	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickens	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			2	3	1	2	1	17	1	4	1	1	26	5	67	1	1	6	35
																		5	2
																			1

## ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED—ALL CONDITIONS.

In a few instances where difficulty (absence of owner) has arisen, and voluntary surrender has not been obtained, the meat has been formally seized.

The improvement in the standard of inspection to which carcases, coming into this district from other areas, have been subjected, noted in the previous year, has continued. It is not now so necessary to make complaint on this account as in previous years.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the loss to the country by the condemnation of Tubercular meat. The tabulation set out below shows the proportion (expressed as a percentage of the whole) in which some signs of Tuberculosis, however small, were found on inspection. It should be pointed out that the percentage relating to pigs, bulls and cows are not really representative, the number of such animals slaughtered in this district being small.

Bullocks	...	...	...	7.8%
Heifers	...	...	...	7.9%
Cows	...	...	...	25%
Bulls	...	...	...	44.4%
Pigs	...	...	...	5.1%

The total weight of meat and offal condemned in this district for tuberculosis was 11 tons 14 cwts. 1 qr. 2 lbs., compared with 13½ tons during the preceding year.

Another serious source of loss is the liver fluke, no less than 44% of bovine livers being affected wholly or in part.

The stunning of sheep before slaughter is required in the Borough.

It is the regular practice of the meat traders to keep the windows of their shops closed, and it has not been necessary to draw the attention of any of the tradesmen to the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

#### **OTHER FOOD PREMISES.**

Three hundred and fifty four visits were made to butchers and other meat shops to inspect the meat and to observe compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations. Conditions generally have been of a high standard, the quality of meat sold in this district being, on the whole, very good.

Complaint has again been made to greengrocers and others regarding the practice of placing vegetables, fruits and rabbits on the footpath in such position as to render contamination of such foodstuffs, by dogs, easily possible.

277 visits have been made to other premises where foodstuffs are prepared, stored or exposed for sale, *e.g.*, fishmongers, greengrocers, ice cream manufacturers, fried fish and chip potato caterers, restaurants, markets, etc.

#### **MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.**

In the administration of these Acts and Orders, 277 visits have been made to registered premises.

Details of one hundred and twenty five samples of milk taken for bacterial count and of samples taken for examination for tubercle bacilli are contained in the Medical Officer's report.

There are now 6 farms within the district where milk is produced. At the close of the year, 145 cows were housed at these farms in the ten shippings registered.

10 instances of the sale of milk by unregistered persons were reported, legal proceedings being instituted in respect of one, the others being warned by letter from the Town Clerk.

The Lancashire County Council are the Authority responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and in the absence of special instructions no samples of milk or of other foods have been taken during the year.

#### **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The following premises are on the register of "Offensive Trades":

Fat melting	...	...	...	2
Gut scraping	...	...	...	1
Fish frying	...	...	...	40
Rag and bone sorting	...	...	...	1

By resolution of the Health Committee, all trades scheduled within the district as "Offensive Trades" are granted for one year only and are subject thereafter to annual renewal on application.

The premises have been periodically visited by the Sanitary Staff and generally they have been found to be kept in satisfactory condition and the businesses in conformity with the bye-laws.

The rag and bone sorting premises are only occasionally used.

#### **FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

244 inspections have been made to factories and workshops.

Conditions generally, especially in the larger and more permanent businesses and premises, are satisfactory.

Two notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories respecting the insufficiency of the closet accommodation at works within the district.

#### **OUTWORKERS PREMISES.**

There is now only one firm in the district employing outworkers. Lists of these outworkers have been received in accordance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act and particulars have been sent to those neighbouring authorities within whose district the outworkers reside or carry on their employment.

Three lists of outworkers, resident in this district, but engaged by firms without the district, have been received from other authorities.

Twenty-eight visits have been made to outworkers premises by the staff. No cases of infectious disease occurred at any of the homes.

### **SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.**

Eighty-seven time recorded smoke observations were taken during the year. The time concession fixed by the Health Committee for the emission of black or dense smoke is two minutes in the half-hour; this limit was exceeded on five occasions. Communications were addressed to the offending firms by the Town Clerk.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.**

1681 visits were made in respect of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease and of tuberculosis.

560 rooms of houses were fumigated; the walls of three rooms were stripped of paper and washed down with a disinfectant.

394 separate lots of bedding and comprising articles were removed to the Empress Street Depot for disinfection by steam.

Eight lots of bedding were destroyed.

185 rooms were fumigated for vermin.

The method principally used has been by sulphur fumigation, three applications being spread over a period of one month. Enquiries are being made to form some opinion of the efficacy of this method and as to re-infestations.

### **REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.**

At the close of the year there were in the district 16,520 refuse receptacles, viz., 16,365 galvanised iron dust bins, thirty dry ashplaces, 124 pail closets and one privy.

The pail closets are principally on the docks and wharves of the Manchester Ship Canal and at works on the banks of the Bridgewater Canal. The two privies in the district are at farms where there are no sewers available. The privies are emptied by the farmer. One privy is in the area recently added to the district.

All refuse receptacles are emptied weekly; in addition the pail closets on the docks and wharves are emptied twice weekly during the summer months and when there is an increase in employment and consequent increased use of the conveniences.

In connection with refuse removal, the following vehicles were in the service of the Department:—

Three thirty-cwt. motor lorries.

One one-ton motor lorry.

Three S. & D. Freighters (8 cubic yards capacity.)

One motor vehicle is used for the carting of clinkers from the Incinerator to the Tip and for the conveyance of any sold.

The total weight of domestic refuse collected during the year was 12,861 tons 6 cwts. The estimated population being 58,460, the average weight of refuse produced per person is equal to 4.39 cwts. per annum. The average daily (365 days) amount of refuse collected is 35.23 tons, or 12.05 cwts. per 1,000 population. The average daily amount of refuse per 1,000 population was 11.5 cwts. in 1933 and 11.4 cwts. in 1932.

There are 16,174 houses in the district. The average weight of refuse collected per house per year is 15·8 cwts.

The total cost of refuse collection was £4,990 or 7/9 per ton, a reduction of 2½d. per ton.

3,487 loads of domestic refuse of a total weight of 5,275 tons, 6 cwts., 3 qr., have been dealt with at the Destructor Works, together with 92 tons, 18 cwts. of trade refuse delivered at the Depot by tradesmen.

5,859 loads, or 7585 tons, 19 cwts., 1 qr. of refuse have been tipped at the Stretford Ees tip.

Fifty-three loads, or 45 tons, 1 cwt. of refuse, the contents of pail closets, have been tipped at Hancock's and Bradshaw's Farms for use on the land.

The burning of refuse at the Destructor resulted in the production of approximately 1,759 tons of clinker. Of this quantity, 875 tons, 3 cwts. were removed by our own vehicles to the tip, whilst 624 tons were sold, and removed by the purchasers themselves.

Approximately 260 tons of clinker were utilized in the manufacture of mortar.

52 tons, 9 cwts. of flue dust and 202 tons of brickbats, etc., were removed from the Destructor to the tip, the former is used for "blinding" the tip face.

875 tons of crushed clinker were carted to the tip for "blinding" purposes.

The cost of burning refuse was £2030 or 7/8½ per ton (inclusive of loan charges) or without such charges, £1439, or 5/5½ per ton.

The cost of disposal by tipping, including soiling over the refuse, was £1193 or 3/1½ per ton, inclusive of loan charges, or £1027 or 2/8½ per ton without such charges.

Of the 92 tons, 18 cwts. of refuse delivered at the Depot, 86 tons, 12 cwts. were fish dealers and tradesmen greengrocers' refuse, which was destroyed free of charge.

87 loads of tradesmen's refuse were received at the Stretford Ees tip and disposed of at charges fixed by Committee.

The income from the collection and disposal of trade refuse was £89.

The following table shows the total cost of collection and disposal of refuse, the effect of the same on the rates, and the receipts from this branch of the Department:—

	EXPENDITURE.					
	1933.			1934.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of Collection of Refuse	...	...	...	4866	0	0
„ „ Disposal at Destructor (including clinker removal)	...	...	...	2066	0	0
„ „ Disposal by tipping	...	...	...	1107	0	0
„ „ Mortar Manufacture and Cartage	190	0	0	159	0	0
„ „ Baling Scrap	54	0	0	68	0	0
„ „ Asphalt and Clinker Plant	201	0	0	216	0	0
	£8484	0	0	£8656	0	0

INCOME.

Trade Refuse	... ... ... ... ...	94 0 0	89 0 0
Sale of Clinker	... ... ... ... ...	144 0 0	50 0 0
,, Destructor Scrap	... ... ...	52 0 0	102 0 0
,, Mortar	... ... ... ...	340 0 0	365 0 0
Depot, Weighbridge Fees	... ... ...	35 0 0	44 0 0
Tip Rent	... ... ... ... ...	79 0 0	79 0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£744 0 0	£729 0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross Expenditure	... ... ... ...	8484 0 0	8656 0 0
Gross Income	... ... ... ...	744 0 0	729 0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cost	... ... ... ... ...	£7740 0 0	£7927 0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cost per Ton	... ... ... ... ...	12/11d.	12/4d.
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	... ... ...	£135 0 0	£136 0 0
Net Cost per 1,000 Houses or Premises	... ...	£519 0 0	£490 10 0
Net Cost equivalent to rate in £	... ...	4d.	4d.
No. of Houses	... ... ... ... ...	14,915	16,174
Population	... ... ... ... ...	57,220	58,460
		T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.
Tonnage	... ... ... ... ...	11,967 18 0	12,861 6 0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 Population (Tons)	... ... ... ... ...	209	220
Produce of 1d. Rate	... ... ... ... ...	£1,935	£1963

The following tables show the number of receptacles emptied each month and the weight of refuse dealt with at the two places of disposal owned by the Council, and at Hancock's and Bradshaw's farms.

NUMBER OF RECEPTACLES EMPTIED EACH MONTH.

Month	Pail Closets	Dry Ashplaces	Dust Bins	Total Receptacles Emptied
January ...	557	81	71,641	72,279
February ...	574	68	63,917	64,559
March ...	785	72	71,180	72,037
April ...	648	68	67,375	68,091
May ...	646	85	75,869	76,600
June ...	767	68	67,681	68,516
July ...	641	71	72,053	72,765
August ...	654	82	75,220	75,956
September ...	772	68	65,850	66,694
October ...	659	80	76,059	76,798
November ...	636	73	72,681	73,390
December ...	761	68	70,198	71,027
Total, 1934 ...	8,100	884	849,728	858,712
Total, 1933 ...	7,616	905	801,399	809,920
Total, 1927 ...	8,966	13,609	621,466	644,041

NUMBER OF LOADS AND WEIGHT OF DOMESTIC REFUSE  
COLLECTED AND DISPOSED OF EACH MONTH.

Month	Refuse Tipped at Destructor Works			Refuse Tipped at Stretford Ees at Hancock's Farm and at Bradshaw's Farm		
	No. of Loads	WEIGHT T. c. q.	No. of Loads	WEIGHT T. c. q.		
January ...	300	512 13 2	544	717 0 3		
February ...	274	455 5 1	461	603 11 1		
March ...	294	473 4 2	533	711 4 2		
April ...	290	447 2 2	544	652 9 0		
May ...	324	474 17 3	587	708 8 0		
June ...	306	417 4 2	483	573 1 0		
July ...	244	311 4 2	519	618 8 3		
August ...	315	412 0 3	416	519 0 0		
September ...	282	390 0 3	361	470 1 0		
October ...	323	504 19 0	450	597 0 0		
November ...	303	485 19 1	459	670 15 0		
December ...	232	390 14 2	502	745 0 0		
Total, 1934 ...	3,487	5,275 6 3	5,859	7,585 19 1		
Total, 1933 ...	4,112	4,943 11 3	6,261	7,024 6 2		
Total, 1927 ...	5,047	4,571 2 2	6,609	6,593 15 2		

## TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Ward.	Water Closets.			Privies.	Pails.	Total Conveniences
	Pedestals and Hoppers	Troughs (Seats)	Waste Water			
Stretford ...	3,138	—	1	1	9	3,149
Longford ...	1,604	8	1	1	6	1,620
Talbot (N. & S.)	4,972	3	2	—	4	4,981
Trafford ...	2,964	16	—	—	—	2,980
Cornbrook ...	1,633	3	2	—	23	1,661
Clifford ... ...	2,412	—	5	—	—	2,417
Park (A. & B.)	3,578	5	—	—	82	3,665
<b>Total ... ...</b>	<b>20,301</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>20,473</b>

## TYPES OF REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Ward.	Wet Pits.		Dry Ashpits.		Dust Bins.	Pails.	Totals.
	Double	Single	Double	Single			
Stretford ...	—	—	2	4	2,639	9	2,654
Longford ...	—	1	3	4	1,338	6	1,352
Talbot (N. & S.)	—	—	—	4	3,977	4	3,985
Trafford ...	—	—	—	2	2,727	—	2,729
Cornbrook ...	—	—	—	2	1,160	23	1,185
Clifford ...	—	—	4	2	2,059	—	2,065
Park (A. & B.)	—	—	—	3	2,465	82	2,550
<b>Total ... ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16,365</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>16,520</b>

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

624 calls for services were received, and 784 persons were removed, as a result of accident or illness, to the under-mentioned institutions or addresses, in the motor ambulances maintained by the Council.

The ambulance was not required on forty-four occasions when a call was answered.

During the year, in accordance with the terms of agreements, ambulance service was rendered on fourteen occasions in the Urmston district, and on forty occasions in Flixton and Davyhulme.

The total cost of the Ambulance Service was approximately £487, of which about £112 was assessed as recoverable. The net cost to the Council was therefore approximately £375.

Mileage registered, 4980.8.

Patient removed to	Acci-dent Cases	Cases of Sudden Illness	Other Cases	Total
Manchester Royal Infirmary...	127	1	43	171
Salford Royal Hospital ...	59	—	3	62
Stretford Memorial Hospital ...	—	1	93	94
Park Hospital ... ...	109	4	9	122
St. Mary's Hospital ... ...	—	1	12	13
Ancoats Hospital ... ...	5	—	19	24
Withington Institution ...	—	—	2	2
Urmston Cottage Hospital ...	—	—	3	3
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital ... ...	1	—	1	2
Manchester Royal Infirmary (Roby Street) ...	1	—	—	1
Altrincham General Hospital...	—	1	—	1
Manchester Jewish Hospital ...	—	—	2	2
Christie's Hospital ... ...	—	—	2	2
Nell Lane Auxiliary Hospital...	—	—	3	3
Private Nursing Homes ...	—	—	11	11
Public Health Department, Derby ... ... ...	—	—	1	1
Dr. Twining, 40, Brasennose Street ... ... ...	—	—	2	2
St. Joseph's Hospital ... ...	—	—	5	5
Green Lane Institution ...	—	—	1	1
Pendlebury Children's Hospital	—	—	8	8
Home (after Accidents, Hospital Treatment, etc.)	7	1	89	97
School Children (Home after Operation) ... ...	—	—	158	158
Mortuary ... ... ...	8	1	1	10
<b>Totals ... ...</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>795</b>



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WATCH COMMITTEE.

*Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,*

The year 1934 being the first complete year since the incorporation of the Borough and the consequent formation of the Watch Committee, I submit to you my report on the work carried out by members of the Public Health Staff in relation to matters coming under your control.

**Cinema Houses—**

The Cinema houses have been periodically visited and inspected with respect to the sanitary accommodation. Attention has been drawn to defects found and these have at once been remedied.

**Petroleum and Carbide Stores—**

Seven new applications for licences were submitted during the year. In all, 127 licences to store petroleum spirit, six to store carbide of calcium, and 22 to store petroleum and carbide of calcium were granted. Licence fees amounting to £113 10s. 0d. were received.

**Hackney Carriages—**

A tabulated statement is appended showing the number of licences granted during the year to ply for hire within the district. In addition to the £44 received for the licences, £35 7s. 0d. was received from the Ministry of Transport in respect of the loss of licence fees due to the operation of the Roads Act, 1930.

## Shops—

One hundred and thirty nine visits have been made to shop premises during the year in connection with the administration of the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928.

It has not been found necessary to institute any legal proceedings to secure compliance with the Acts and of the Orders in force within the Borough.

The Orders made under the Shops Act, 1912, and in operation are :—

Boot and Shoe Trades: Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1916; Closing Order, 1927.

Butchers: Half Holiday and Closing Order, 1920.

Chemists: Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1913.

Grocers: Half Holiday Order, 1913.

Hairdressers: Half Holiday Order, 1913 and 1914.

Stationers and Fancy Dealers: Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1913.

S. MASSEY.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

HACKNEY COACH AND OTHER  
LICENCES.

The following licences have been issued :—

Class of Licence	1934		
	Number issued	Rate	Amount Received
Hackney Coach ... ...	10	s. d.	· s. d.
Hackney Coach Driver ...	12	1 0	0 12 0
Tramcar ... ...	11	1 0	0 11 0
Tramcar Drivers ... ...	12	1 0	0 12 0
Tramcar Conductors ...	12	1 0	0 12 0
Tramcar, Drivers' and Conductors' "All-in" Licence...	1	—	34 7 0
<b>SPECIAL—</b>			
Cricket Ground (Vehicle)...	146	—	—
,, (Driver) ...	146	1 0	7 6 0
	350	—	44 0 0
<b>OTHER LICENCES ISSUED—</b>			
Petroleum ... ... ...	127	Scale	86 15 0
Carbide of Calcium ...	6	do.	2 0 0
Petrol and Carbide combined ... ... ...	22	do.	24 15 0
Slaughterhouse ... ... ...	3	—	—
Game ... ... ...	3	2 6	0 7 6
	161	—	113 17 6



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